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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.73

June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity 91 71

June 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 60 56

7679 日三廿月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

二月六英華書

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
136 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Its Composition Announced.

London, June 11.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had thought to secure representatives of everyday life in Ireland, and had invited the County Councils and the Borough Councils to send their Chairmen. The Urban District Councils would be invited to select two representatives, and the churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. John Irwin, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited and there would be five representatives of Irish labour interests.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Redmond and Lord Londsdale would be asked to select five representatives from their parties, Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peas two, and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for Sinn Fein. The Government itself would nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, the total number of which would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman, but it was prepared to nominate a Chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier, as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best-loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above military age, Major Redmond voluntarily sought peril and privations with a cheerful courage. They would never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He participated in some of the most bloody battles of the war, and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share.

### THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

British Line Further Extended.

London, June 11.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Ypres and to the east of Ephe, where we dispersed hostile assemblies."

We successfully raided to the south-west of La Bassée, damaging trenches and mine galleries.

We also raided to the east of Vermelles and to the south of Armentières.

We slightly advanced our line to the south of Meauties.

### More Artillery Activity.

London, June 11.  
A French communiqué states that there is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the north of the Somme and in the region of Cerny.

### Another Fish Coming?

London, June 11.  
A German communiqué states that intense British artillery fire is spreading from Ypres.

### Activity on Belgian Front.

London, June 11.  
A message from Headquarters says the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium relieved since 1914 remains one of most active artillery duelling. The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns and is re-equipping his heavy guns. We are doing the same, and now have the advantage of position.

It is estimated that the taking of Vimy Ridge cost five million shells and Messines six million.

The new pattern tanks were called upon to do little in the battle of the Vimy Ridge, but they certainly manoeuvred in more perfect co-ordination with the movement of troops than ever before.

### AWARD TO YORKSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS.

London, June 12.  
Sir George Askwith has awarded advances varying from fifty per cent. to thirty per cent., above pre-war rates to 190,000 Yorkshire textile workers. The operatives asked seventy per cent., but have accepted the awards. The application was a record in the wages movement of the textile trade.

### THE DEADLOCK IN CHINA.

London, June 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that General Chang Fan, whom the President summoned to Peking, has arrived at Tientsin. He has sent a bodyguard of two thousand troops to Peking, and now says that he will come to Peking to mediate on certain conditions, including the immediate dissolution of Parliament, which the President has hitherto firmly refused.

The situation is practically at a standstill.

### BRITAIN AND GREECE.

London, June 11.  
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the Government's policy in Greece very shortly.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### LORD NORTHCARLIFLE'S MISSION.

Why He is Going to the United States.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's Mission to America, Lord Herbert Cecil stated that in order to co-operate fully with the United States in the conduct of the war, several Missions representing a number of Government Departments had been for some time in America, and it is necessary that someone should be at the head of those Missions to revise and co-ordinate this work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this work, which is not in any sense diplomatic.

### Lord Northcliffe Arrives.

London, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic port.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

London, June 10.

President Wilson's message to Russia concludes:—We are fighting again for liberty and self-government and the undivided development of all peoples and every feature of settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being again committed. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing sonorous sound. Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases won't accomplish this result. Effect of readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow principle, and that principle is plain: that no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live; no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing to those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty; no indemnities must be insisted upon except those that constitute payment for the manifest wrongs done; no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples. And then the free peoples of the world must draw together, in a common covenant, some genuine practical co-operation that will in effect combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The Brotherhood of Mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given the structure of force and reality. Nations must realize that in their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of an autocratic and self-pleasing power. For these things we can afford to pour out our blood and treasure. For these things we have always professed a desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show a conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or to submit. If the force of Autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or to omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Peasant Delegates Favour a Republic.

Petrograd, June 10.

The Congress of Peasant Delegates of the whole of Russia passed a resolution in favour of a Federal Democratic Republic. The Commission engaged in framing the law relating to the Constituent Assembly has decided that voters aged eighteen should receive the franchise.

### Great Public Meeting at Petrograd.

Petrograd, June 11.

A great public meeting to discuss the Allies and the war was presided over by M. Rodzianko and attended by Sir George W. Buchanan (the British Ambassador), the French Minister M. Thomas, and Belgians and Italians.

Sir George Buchanan made an eloquent appeal for warlike action. He had, he said, always combated the forces of reaction in the old regime and had tried to impress upon the ex-Tsar that an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia had won full liberties within a single week and must now consolidate her newly-won freedom. If she would keep it the enemy must be driven from the national territory. The French and British democracies were holding and driving back the main German forces and shedding their blood not only for the defence of national patrimony but to safeguard the newborn Russian liberties. If the Germans had not transferred large numbers of troops to the west it might have gone hard with free Russia. We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by taking the offensive to bring the war to a speedy end. Sir George uttered a warning against the Utopian fallacy of a peace attainable by fraternization, which, he said, the Germans encouraged in order to demoralize the Russians. If we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims five millions of Britons would not have volunteered for war. The free democracies forming the great Commonwealth of British nations were absolutely united in recognizing the justice of our cause and nothing in our policy was incongruous with the policy of "no annexations, no indemnities."

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Further Details of the British Advance.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dissects the German communiques on the Messines fighting, containing an extraordinary number of misstatements, and belittling the brilliant British results. Referring to the assertion that the British losses exceeded the German, the correspondent mentions that ten thousand British failed to respond to the roll call to the evening of June 8th, of whom, computing from past experience, sixty per cent. would be walking wounded and a large proportion of the remainder would be able to rejoin later. The fact remains that owing to the overwhelming effect of our artillery upon the enemy gunfire and the comparatively weak infantry resistance Messines ridge was captured extraordinarily lightly. On the contrary the extent of the enemy losses is exemplified by the fact that there were only three survivors of half a battalion from one of our explosions.

We know that four utterly exhausted Bavarian divisions had to be relieved on the 7th and we know that whole stretches of dugouts were smothered under perfect little avalanches of churned earth, these being probably full of Germans sheltering from the shells which destroyed them in a still more horrible manner. Many dead machine gunners chained and strapped to their machines were discovered among the debris, bearing out a previously discredited statement. The Anzacs, Irishmen and Highlanders, the backbone of the army, and the "good old English line regiments" did magnificently at Messines, but the palm of victory goes to the Royal Artillery. So perfectly to time-table was the whole attack carried out that there was not an interval of ten seconds between the time the infantry was scheduled to follow the barrage into the enemy trenches and the sending up of rockets denoting that the objective had been attained.

Splendid Work of British Troops.

London, June 11.

Other correspondents at Headquarters state:—Grim determination to reach the enemy was shown in many ways. A gunner and a subaltern went forward with the first infantry to establish new observation posts on the enemy's lines and were so anxious to pick a site that they arrived in the German trench ahead of the infantry; they dashed into the first dug-out, killed two of the occupants, stunned a third, then killed two more. Coming from the trench the subaltern was ready to serve the guns. Simultaneously the capture of the trench was completed. The keenness of the men baffles description. A northern battalion broke all records by digging a six-foot ditch to the top of Messines Ridge and beyond. The New Zealanders and Australians dug three lines of new trenches of a depth of eight feet within six hours of the capture of the ground.

Our flying men completely overwhelmed the enemy in the air. One attacked an aerodrome from below the level of the sheds. When a machine gun opened on him he turned on it like a hawk, scattered the crew and then returned to the aerodrome and finished it off. Another pilot saw four gun teams ahead, fired at and dispersed the drivers and then flew into a column of five hundred infantry whom he scattered in all directions. Having used up his ammunition he fired signalling rockets at them. One of the air squadron sent back signals resulting in the silencing of seventy-two batteries. One brigade turned in four hundred calls resulting in one hundred and sixty direct hits.

### Enemy Artillery Active.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There has been no further counter-attack to the south of Ypres but enemy artillery has been active here and also in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-lès-Croisilles. We carried out a successful raid to the south of Souchez River. We brought down six aeroplanes and drove down three others uncontrollable. Three of our machines are missing.

### Successful French Artillery Attack.

London, June 11.

A French communiqué states: A violent artillery attack in the sector of Nieuport-lès-Bains in Belgium severely damaged the German trenches. Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons descended in flames during the week ending June 7.

### THE RAID ON OSTEND.

London, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that the latest reconnaissance at Ostend shows the removal of all large shipping. The two destroyers which were reported as being towed to Zeebrugge were probably those damaged in the bombardment. The harbour appears deserted.

### THE BRITISH PACIFIST.

The Seamen's Refusal.

London, June 10.

Among the delegates to the Russian Conference whom the seamen are refusing to convey are Mr. George Roberts, M.P., and Mrs. Pankhurst.

### Attitude of the Seamen's Union.

London, June 11.

At the meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, General President of the National Seamen's Union, said that the Seamen's Union is circulating the other unions with a view to obtaining their opinion regarding the sailors' action. There are three and a half million organised workers in Great Britain and if it was found that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald represented even half a million his Union would be satisfied and he would be permitted to proceed. Otherwise the delegates would never be allowed to leave England. The London Press would be invited to count the votes.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### OBITUARY.

The Earl of Haddington.

London, June 11.

The death of the Earl of Haddington.

George Belli-Hamilton Arden, 11th Earl of Haddington, succeeded his father in 1870. He has been a Representative Peer for Scotland since 1874 and Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1876. He is succeeded by Lord Binning.

### LITERARY NEWS.

George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., announce for immediate publication a volume entitled "Through Life and Round the World," being the autobiography of Raymond Blathway. In this frank, bright, and picturesquely written narrative, the author tells the story of a singularly varied and interesting life. After fording a very vivid glimpse into his career as a rather unconventional curate, Mr. Blathway describes his entry into the journalistic and literary world of London, together with some very interesting descriptions of his meetings with Lord Tennyson. From the historian, how Thomas Hardy wrote some of his greatest works; a day he spent with James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many others. The book is illustrated by Mortimer Menpes, and is crammed throughout with good stories.

"Poland as a Geographical Entity," by Malkowski, is announced for publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

The firm has in hand a full reprint of Kant's "Perpetual Peace."

"A Bulwark Against Germany" is the title of an interesting work by Dr. Bogumil Vorjek, Lecturer at the University of Zagreb (Croatia), announced for early publication by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

After the dismemberment of the Hapsburg Empire, the union of the Jugoslav nation—the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—in one State will be one of the most important features of future Europe.

The "Bulwark" explains the historical, political, social and

economic evolution of the Slovenes, who will be a strong factor in the building up of the great Serbia or Jugoslavia of to-morrow.

### TENNIS PRIZES.

Mr. S. E. Green, Hongkong's tennis champion, has given a handsome tennis racket as a tennis prize. Mr. Ng See-kwong has also given a lovely silver rose-bowl as a tennis prize to Queen's College, says the *Yellow Dragon*.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY: Bandman Opera Co.—"The Happy Day," Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

&lt;



## GENERAL NEWS.

"Quite Well." Mr. J. E. Clay, formerly of Kobe, who was reported missing, reports that he is quite well and is a brigadier bombing officer.

**Patriotic U.S. Undergraduates.** Fifteen thousand Columbians alumnus and undergraduates already have responded to the enrollment blanks which the university sent out recently. The blanks, designating the types of services for which there would be need in case of war, were sent to 36,000 graduates and to nearly 13,500 students. Responses are being received from all over the country daily.

## Roping Them All In.

How near the proposed bill to incorporate in the British Army the subjects of Allies resident in England may be judged from the fact that there are 25,000 Russians of military age alone. A very valuable Division might thus be created. Arrangements have already been made for Austrian, Turkish and in some cases German prisoners of war who have proved reliable, to leave the camps on parole for work not connected with military industry.

## Batavia Tobacco.

Americans were expected at Medan in the end of March to buy wrapper tobacco, as there is no longer any demand for it in Europe, according to news from Batavia. It is hoped a Tobacco market may be temporarily opened at Medan; 130,000 bales have been offered. According to a wire a representative of Messrs. Berlage, of Amsterdam, bought at Batavia a first consignment of 224 bales of tobacco of superior quality to be sent to America via Java.

## Girls Beat Men's Output.

In a case under the Defence of the Realm Act at Birmingham recently, four men were charged with attempting to restrict the output of war material. It was stated that there was a strike at the works where the men were employed and girls took their place. In the first week some of these girls were able to top 400 cartridge cases a day although a man's normal output was 350, and an attempt had been made to restrict it to 275. The hearing was adjourned.

## German "Humour."

A recent issue of *Simplicissimus* (the Munich "comic" paper) publishes on its front page a picture of "Count Zeppelin in Heaven." The deceased Count has flown up to heaven in one of his own cruisers, which is seen resting on a cloud bank and undergoing the inspection of admiring angels. Attended by a guard of cherubs, the Count is being welcomed by St. Peter, who tells him that from the choice position assigned him for his celestial residence, "you can see Germany from the front window."

## Law and the Widow.

Mr. Justice Darling, on being asked to postpone the hearing of a breach of promise action, the defendant of which is a lieutenant at the front, inquired how long the parties had been engaged. Counsel for plaintiff (a widow) said only a month or two. The Judge: More people die in bed than in the trenches. He may come back a captain or even a field-marshall. Think what damages she could then claim. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any hurry. This is not the sort of action that is favoured by the law. Lord Herschell, who was a very wise man brought in a Bill to abolish breach of promise cases, and a great many people agreed with him. His lordship postponed the case indefinitely.

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## NOTICE.

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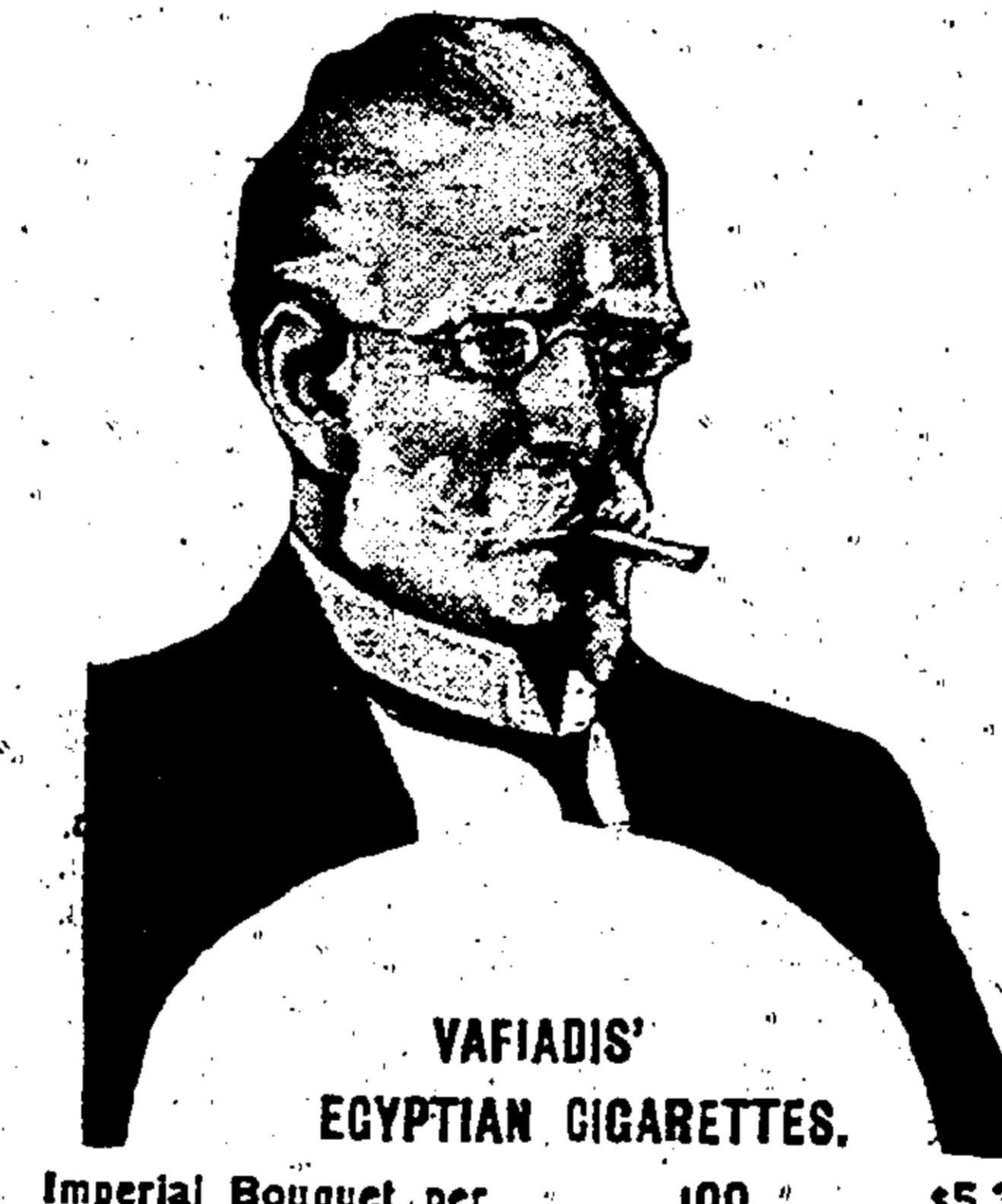
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## THE WORD OF A GERMAN.

## Why It Cannot be Believed.

"You cannot," remarked President Lincoln, "fool all the people all the time!" His experience was of the people of the United States, whom no one would describe as credulous.

Probably he was right universally, but if he had seen this war he might have added, "You can fool the whole German people for a wonderfully long time." This capacity of the German, individually and en masse, for being fooled is the product of several factors; his natural docility and anxious preoccupation with his own interest; the Prussianised education he receives, which deadens character and thought as much as it promotes industry, the ponderous mechanical discipline of the Army to which he submits inevitably. The result is that authority knows that he will swallow and digest everything that authority tells him, and (which is far more ominous) authority and individual Germans both believe, arguing from domestic experience, that other nations too will believe anything that they are told.

When this fact is once grasped, German official communications, whether hall-marked as such or issued through the Press, become more intelligible. Truth is irrelevant. You say what you wish to be believed, and because you wish it to be believed, it will be believed. Without this the Prussian bureaucracy would be impotent, and without the Prussian bureaucracy modern Germany, as the world knows it, would be non-existent.

In the practice of this policy few matters are left untouched by German authorities, always industrious, never hampered by any gleams of humour or common decency. Thus it appears that, at present, there is considerable and somewhat suspicious anxiety among the public lest German graves in territory recently evacuated in Hindenburg's glorious if somewhat retrograde movements in the west, may be desecrated by the Allies. To meet this a message from the war correspondent of the *Nord deutsche Alpenzeitung* has been industriously circulated through the Press. Herr Scheremann says, piously, "There surely need be no anxiety lest French or English soldiers would disturb the resting-place of German warriors, as the enemy must have seen, during his advance, how worthily we have treated his dead." And he concludes, true to type, with a threat: "Civilians will hardly dare to vent their hatred against us on headstones and memorial crosses, for they know that we have in our hands every means of reprisal."

"How worthily we have treated his dead!" It is not merely that the statement is a lie, or that its authors know it for a lie, but that they imagine that they have only to tell the lie to the world to get credence. There is a queer streak of childishness in their cunning brutality; the feeling "I have only to shut the door and God will not see." This statement goes counter to all the facts. The Germans have less glimmering of reverence for the Allied dead than they have for their own. That, Heaven knows, is little enough, but of that more in a moment. They have ransacked innumerable vaults and tombs in old French churches to strip the coffins of their brass and ironwork, to strip the rings even from the poor dead fingers. They have despoiled French graves of their headstones so that some Baron or Count or Ritter of the German Empire should sleep under a suitable tumulus—suitable indeed! They know these facts, they know that the Allies know them, but they do not hesitate to lie about them to their own people as they expect the world to believe.

If need were, the position is made more clear by remembering how the German Government treat their own dead. Listen to the correspondent of the Berlin *Lokalzeitung*:

"We pass through Evergreen court. There is a dull smell in the air, as if lime were being burnt. We are passing the great Corps Exploitation Establishment."

The German may, if he likes, believe the German; the world will not.

## EARL CUNZON'S HINT.

## "Keep Your Eye on Mesopotamia."

Speaking at the opening of a canteen for soldiers at the Midland Station, Derby, recently, Earl Cunzon of Kedleston paid a high tribute to the work of the Y.M.C.A. during the war, and said they had fashioned a girdle of mercy and loving-kindness round the world. He said it was not for the spoils of victory, but for the sake of generations yet unborn that the Allies were struggling. They must go on fighting until they had secured the objects for which they were striving. No country would be worth living in if German arms were allowed to triumph.

The military position at the present moment was distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end would come just yet. There was no doubt, however, that the operations of the last fortnight on French soil constituted a very considerable military victory. These operations had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which had fired four million rounds of projectiles into the ranks of the enemy.

He referred, in a passing reference, to the operations in the East, and remarked, "Keep your eye on Mesopotamia." In his opinion the military power of Germany was not sufficiently broken to induce her to accept any terms which the Allies might consider reasonable. It was difficult to know what her internal condition really was, but her military power and arrogance were far from being broken. It could only be effected on the field of battle.

(Austria) of this Army Group. The fat that is won here is turned into lubricating oils, and everything else is ground down in the bones mill into a powder which is used for mixing with pigs' food and manure."

This correspondent does not hesitate to say that the products of the corpses of German soldiers are used for live stock—which is in its turn used for foodstuffs. It does not occur to him, apparently, that his own people, the mothers and wives and children of these men, will be revolted by the horror of it; but the spectacle of the wired bundles of corpses flung into cisterns and vats, ultimately to be changed into human food—the thing is too nauseating to dwell upon. It lingers, an evil taste in the mouth, "a dull smell, as if lime were being burnt", and it will be many years before the rest of the world after the war will eat German food products, however hungry.

Here we have not lies, but ghastly truth. But the psychology underlying it is the same. The Germans see nothing terrible or shameful in it, and therefore other nations most, they think, take the same view. One of their writers, describing the same process in Rumania, says that the Rumanians had apparently no knowledge of such scientific manufacture. The implication being that they lack the true Kultur, but had they had the knowledge they would have utilised it as the Germans have done. This frame of mind is almost incredible, but there, without a doubt, it exists.

Such is the German reverence for their dead. Can any sane man suppose that they have more reverence for the dead of their enemies? Yet, without shame in action, they have not the courage of their convictions. They lie, because, sentimentally or practically, it suits them to lie. "The word of a German!" Think what it means: oaths broken; hospitality outraged; men and nations betrayed. We have spoken of one tangible instance, and the justification for the charge may be summed up by comparing those two sentences written, almost simultaneously, by German writers: "The enemy must have seen how worthily we have treated him dead." "We are passing the great Corps Exploitation Establishment."

The German may, if he likes, believe the German; the world will not.

## NORTH v. SOUTH.

## An Exciting Battle in the Street.

Shortly after six o'clock last evening, six Shanghai men, temporarily resident in the Colony, were rambling along Queen's Road West, when the sight of a stall filled with cold lemonade created a thirst. With the intention of satisfying it, they procured three or four bottles from the stallholder, and, after consuming it, were in the act of walking away without paying for it when their progress was arrested by the strong protests of the man in charge of the stall. Without more ado, they pushed him over the stall, breaking bottles and glasses, and were enjoying the spectacle when a *lukong* arrived on the scene.

After he had picked the stallholder from the wreckage, he roundly remonstrated with the disturbers, and they retaliated by striking out right and left. The *lukong* found he could not cope with this new turn in the game, and loudly blew his whistle, with the result that two Police Reserve constables, several District Watchmen, and another *lukong* or two came up and a general fight took place. What followed was a chapter of accidents. The tonic of a Police Reserve was torn into shreds, blows were exchanged, and fate was very hard on a *lukong*, for he not only received a nasty knock, but lost his garters. The Shanghai forces were augmented by three or four others from the North, and a pitched battle took place. Eventually the Northerners found that their foes were too numerous, and, one by one, they retired, either knocked out by the policemen's truncheons, or slipping away unnoticed. One man when he had got some little distance from the melee, hired a ricksha and was well on his way towards making a good escape when he was espied, and the services of Trooper Edwards, who was there with his pony, were commanded. Trooper Edwards galloped after the man, and caught him.

This was the story told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and it was also stated that, as the men were leaving the *Coioay*, the Police wished the charges to be withdrawn. This was accordingly done.

## "NO MORE" UM KAISER.

## Annexation of Germany's Lost Possessions in the Pacific.

In the Prize Court recently Sir Samuel Evans condemned as a prize of war the German vessel *Siar*, which had been seized in October, 1914, in the harbour of Takeriki, in the New Ireland group of the Bismarck Archipelago, north-east of New Guinea.

A pictureque proclamation in pidgin English, which had been issued to the natives on the annexation of the islands, was read.

This stated:—

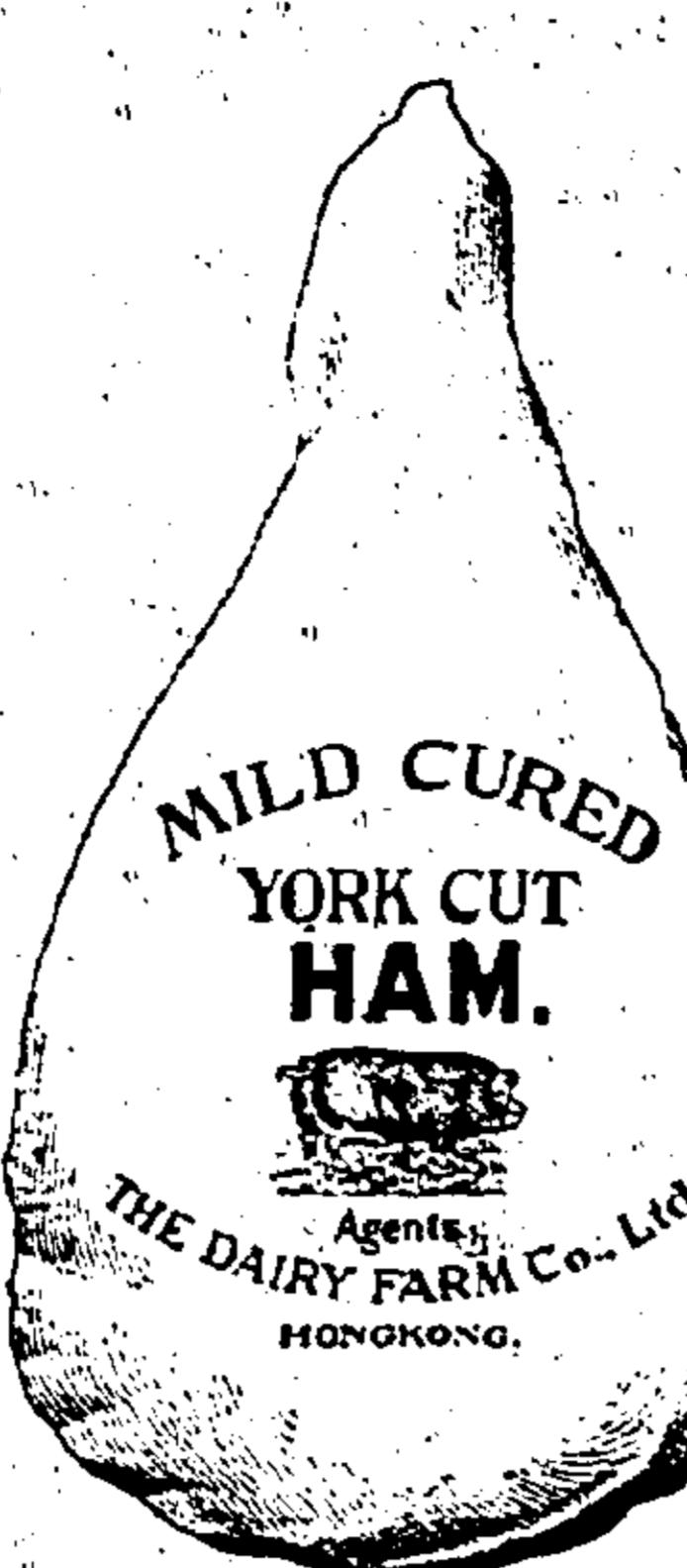
All boys belonging one place, you savvy big master he come now, he now feller master, he strong feller too much, you look him all ship stop place, he small feller ship belonging him. Plenty more big feller he stop place belonging him, now he comes here to take all place. . . . You look him new feller big, you savvy him? He belongs British (English); he more better than other feller. . . . British (English) new feller master he like him all same you piccanin along him. . . . You no steal Mary belonging other feller black man. Bye-and-bye ship belonging new feller master he come and look out place belonging you. Me been talk with you now, you give three good feller cheers belonging new feller master.

No More "Um Kaiser. God Sive 'Um King."

## Plague-Infected Rats.

The rat returns present at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon showed that during the week ending May 28, 1917, rats were caught, of which two were found to be infected. Both of these were caught in Hongkong. During the following week, 1884 rats were caught and again two, both from Hongkong, were discovered to be plague-infected.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ABSOLUTELY  
THE  
BEST  
IN  
THE  
COLONY.GERMAN PEACE  
INTRIGUES."Dark Forces" at Work  
in Russia.

Petrograd, April 23—Miliukoff, speaking at Moscow, said he possessed secret documents showing that the Germans were debating whether to attack Russia immediately or wait until internal disorders should put her at their mercy.

Meanwhile, both front and rear, the German agitation is so far failing in its attempts to undermine the Russian's moral resistance to the enemy. All along the front Germans and Austrians are trying to get into touch with the Russians. Scouting parties invite the Russians not to shoot, and attempt to persuade them of the necessity of peace.

A prisoner captured on the south-west front says he heard his officers saying the only hope was an immediate peace, and for this it was necessary to demoralise or destroy the Russian army so that peace conditions would be dictated by the Central Powers, and not by the Allies. In Galicia, enemy troops received orders not to fire on Russians, but to try and influence them in the direction of peace. Russians taken prisoner were to be released if it was clear that their sympathies were in favour of peace.

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All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

In the rear, particularly in the south-western government of Bessarabia, Podolia, and Volhynia, there has been a wide distribution of literature, and many agitators, mostly dressed as soldiers, are going from village to village inciting the peasants. It can be easily imagined, how disorders in the rear of the armies, if this agitation should succeed, would react on the armies at the front.

Besides the "dark forces" and the agitation on the front, the Germans also base hopes on the activity of the extremists in the rear, where M. Lenin urges peace without annexation, explaining, however, that Germany should have Courland because it was originally annexed by Russia. The Germans in Courland are less than eight per cent. of the population, which is mainly Lettish. Lenin, who is conducting this almost comic agitation, is housed in the Palace of the ballet dancer, Obessinska, and his proceedings are so exaggerated that they have the "air of comic opera. Any harm he might do is outweighed a hundred times by the good sense of the other returning emigrants, who, on arriving last night, lost no time in declaring themselves uncompromisingly against a separate peace.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns where they will be examined undelivered after June 19th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,  
R. C. MORTON,  
General Agent,  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO.  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The abovementioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill-of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 18th, inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns where they will be examined undelivered after June 19th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,  
R. C. MORTON,  
General Agent,  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

You can't get wet in the

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The "Mattamac" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut and thoroughly well made.

FIRST GRADE \$20.00 EACH.

MACKINTOSH  
CO. LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists,  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD,  
TELEPHONE NO. 29.Wm. Powell Ltd.  
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JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF  
THE CELEBRATED—

"PHOENIX"  
REGD.  
PURE SILK  
SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced

TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA  
GRAFONOLAS  
AND RECORDS  
SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.CLASSICAL,  
OPERATIC,  
SONG and DANCE.THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,  
LIMITED.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

## THE TOP NOTCH.

## SAKURA BEER

"King George IV"  
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS—GARDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

TEL. 468.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

APPLY 6, VICTORIA VIEW.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room-Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Veranda Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Beloved First Class Fare.

SS. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. NO. 1063. DES. VILLEUX ROAD.

DESS. VILLEUX ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailing from Hongkong—

## Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma	WED., 20th T. 12,500 June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.....	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo	MON., 16th T. 12,500 July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	MON., 18th T. 21,000 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	MONDAY, 2nd T. 16,000 July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Shimachi Maru Capt. Tomisaga	WED., 18th T. 13,500 July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI., 15th T. 9,600 June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.....	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 23rd June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.....	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	FRIDAY, T. 8,000 15th June.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

§ Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MOJI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G3348 (271,10,0), return G365.90. (£122).  
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" Casually, 1st class to South America Port.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolua.

Special Rates given to NAVY &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICE, MISSIONARIES, &amp; ROUGH THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari - 21st June. | S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading, to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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J. M. WALLACE, General Agent.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent.

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## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
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## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.).

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
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Hongkong to San Francisco,  
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The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.  
s.s. "ECUADOR" June 20.  
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JUNE, 1917.  
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's steamship leaves from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble is having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. SAI NAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 589 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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NO. 1, MACKENZIE (1st Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched
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## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	12, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Tsionsdari	J.C.J. L.	12, June
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka	M. N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Julian	J.C.J. L.	23, June
China	C. M. S. S.	23, June	
Perna M.	T. K. K.	3, July	
Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July	
Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July	
Sibera M.	T. K. K.	27, July	
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.	
China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.	
Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.	

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	12 June	
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	12 June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13 June
Kobe	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14 June
Shanghai	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	14 June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Shantung	B. & S.	14 June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Esang	J. M. Co.	15 June
Shanghai	Nikkio M.	N. Y. K.	15 June
Haihong	D. L. Co.	15 June	
Yusang	J. M. Co.	15 June	
Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15 June	
Shanghai	Yiengchow	B. & S.	17 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18 June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	19 June
Manila	Chenan	B. & S.	19 June
Shanghai and Kobe	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23 June
Shanghai	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	23 June
Kobe	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

## NOTICES.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 9th June, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 13th June, at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th June, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 27th June, 1917.

T. DAIGO,  
Agent,  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1917.

For Particulars apply to:

K. KATO,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedde

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS &amp; ORGANS REPAIRED, TURNED &amp; REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED, WORK &amp; FINISH GUARANTEED.

LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

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Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

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Carte or Table d'Hote with

Wines &amp; Liquors of the Best

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

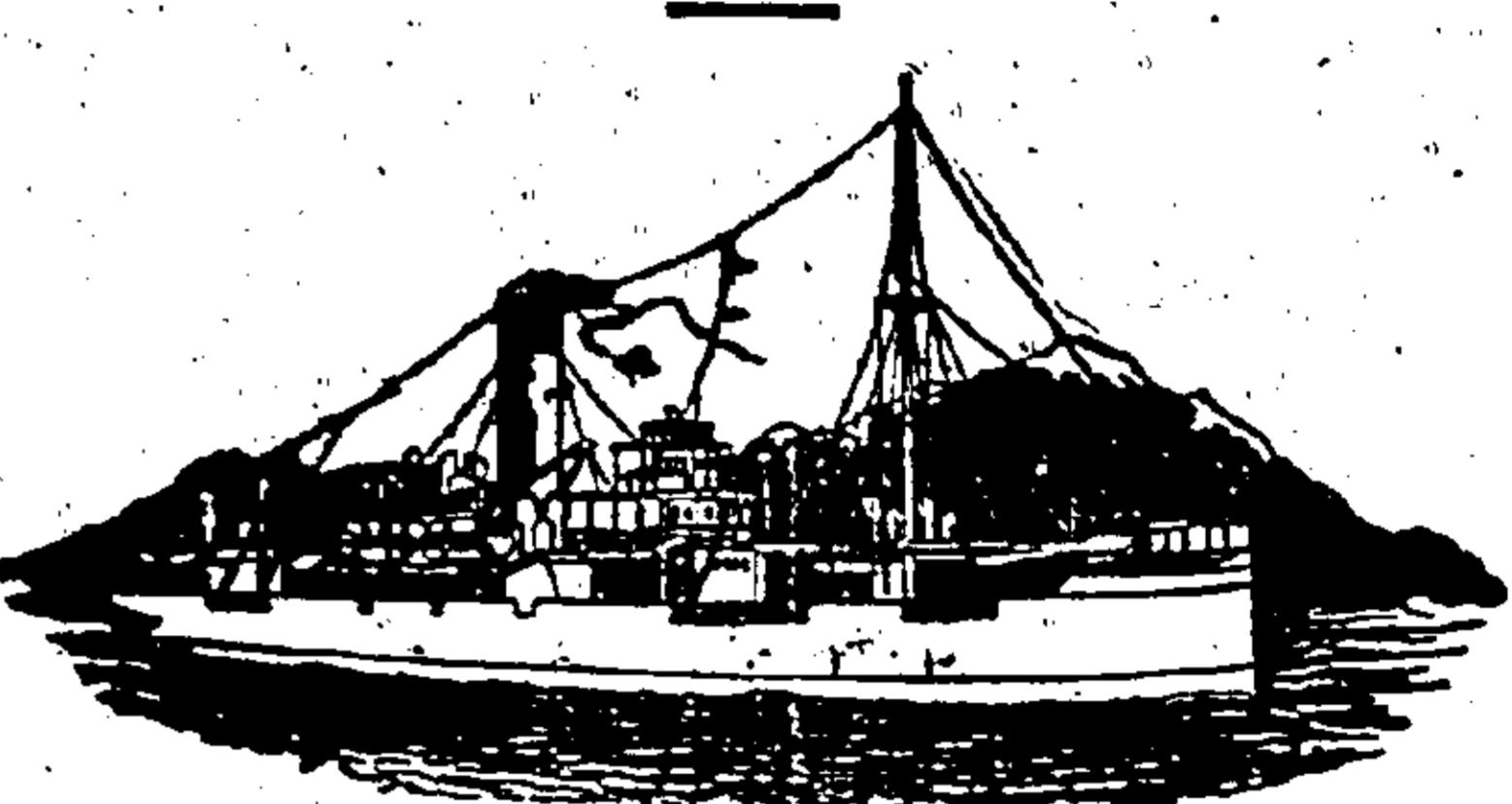
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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

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S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

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and Electric Welding Systems.

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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.  
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
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## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUSA."

From SAN FRANCISCO via

KOBÉ and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel

having arrived, Consignees of cargo

are hereby notified that all Goods

are being landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 18th

of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be ex-

amined on the 16th June, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer

must be presented in writing

within ten days after arrival of

steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

A Terrific Explosion Described.

London, June 11. The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive at Messines Ridge remains to be told, but an indication of the elaborateness of the preparations and the immensity of the scheme is given by French correspondent at the British Headquarters. He says that nearly a year ago a demand was made on the coalfields around Newcastle and Cardiff for a few hundred expert miners, skilled in digging and in the art of explosive. They worked for about six months, digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of the ridge in nineteen mine-chambers under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable cemented and armed fortresses. The gallery for advancing had to be dug for one hundred and forty metres, and quadrangular pits similar to the cage of a lift were constructed and crammed with high explosive. Electric wires, which were to cause the fatal spark in one second, were ready at the end of last winter. Hence, since January, the first-line German troops had been living unconsciously above a sleeping inferno.

The correspondent adds that the convolution was like a supernatural catastrophe. It wrecked the hill, filled up the marshes, changed the wood into a lake and also changed the history of two years and the geography of two centuries. The mines, upon exploding, did not make deep craters similar to those at Poitiers, but they buried violently skyward great masses of earth, which fell back slowly in showers on trenches and garrison fortresses and transformed an enormous area into a cemetery. For hours after the attack, repeated dull sounds were heard in the earth below. In some cases, the Germans were dug out half-suffocated, and since then along the whole of the ridge soldiers have been listening between the crash of shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the underworld.

TWO GERMAN SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

London, June 11. An Admiralty announcement states that a Dover patrol drifter today engaged five enemy seaplanes. The drifter destroyed two and took the occupants prisoner. The remaining seaplanes escaped.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR REDMOND.

London, June 11. Continuing his statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the late Major Redmond was above all an Irish patriot, and he felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Britain in the great world struggle for freedom. It was for Ireland that Major Redmond gave his life. Mr. Lloyd George quoted Major Redmond's last speech and recalled that he was carried tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers of the Ulster Ambulance. He declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from the grave on the frontier of land which Major Redmond gave his life to liberate.

THE ALLIED WARAIMS.

London, June 11. His Majesty's Government's reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims states that it heartily concurs with the sentiment in the proclamation to the Russian people which declared that free Russia does not propose to dominate over other people or to deprive them of their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory. The reply proceeds: "Britain did not enter the war as a war of conquest, and are not continuing it for any such object. Their purpose at the outset is to defend their existence and enforce respect for international engagements."

[The message is incomplete.—ED. H.K.T.]

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, June 11. An Italian official message says:—Our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defences at several points of the Asiago Plateau. The infantry attacked during a violent storm in the direction of Mount Zebio and Forno, and carried Agalessopoli. They captured the whole of Mount Ortigara and made prisoners totalling 2,000, taking prisoners.

A GREEK INCIDENT RECALLED.

London, June 11. Reuters correspondent at Athens states that the assassins of Lieutenant Campbell and Burns have been committed for trial on charge of murder, and for unlawfully carrying arms.

OUR DAILY WAR BILL.

London, June 11. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily expenditure of all sorts during the first nine weeks of the fiscal year was £7,884,000. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decrease.

A FREE PARDON.

London, June 11. It is stated that His Majesty the King has granted a free pardon, with his wife, to each sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Edinburgh in June, 1911 (?) for fraud in connection with a pearl necklace.

HONG KONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NORTH POINT BATHING FUND.

In response to the suggestion that subscriptions should be raised for the providing of bathing facilities at North Point, the following donation has come to hand:—

The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan ... \$100.

Aggregate for week ending 23 weeks.

... \$13,376 \$302,275

... 12,830 310,411

546 8,136

In Japan, we learn that Mr. Grant, of Queen's College, who left the Colony on short sick leave on May 3rd, has reached Uzen in Japan, where he is taking treatment.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1)

THE SPANISH PREMIERSHIP.

Madrid, June 11.

The Premier having refused to reconsider his resignation the King summoned Señor Dato, who accepted the Premiership.

WELL-KNOWN BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

London, June 11.

Saturday's issue of the Berlin "Lokalzeitung" was suppressed for publishing and for printing reports of the arrival of the Austrian military peace deputation at Petrograd.

NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

Zurich, June 11.

The new Hungarian Premier, Count Esterhazy, is only thirty-six and spent two years at Oxford. He occupies a middle position between the Constitutionalists and the Governmentalists and always followed a strong pro-British policy.

MAJOR REDMOND'S DEATH.

London, June 11.

H.M. the King has telegraphed to Mr. John Redmond stating that he is grieved to hear of the death of his son, Major Redmond, who had given gallant service and set a noble example in the war." Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed: "No man ever won the affection of the House of Commons more completely without surrendering an iota of his political faith."

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

V. A. D. ORDERS.

Mr. Palmer's War Pictures.

Orders issued by Miss Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant of the Hongkong No. 1 V. A. D. (St. John Ambulance) state:—

Mr. Frederick Palmer treats war romantically; that is one of the reasons of his acceptability. Another is that he knows just how to weave the personal thread into his story of great battles so that "With the New Army on the Somme" (John Murray) becomes as fascinating as fiction, because it is the struggle of human wills. Man speaks behind the monstrous machine. His personal touches and thumbnail sketches constitute, indeed, the chief charm of the book, which is vivid with sensibility, and informed throughout with a strong racial sympathy with the cause which to-day is as American as it is English. War is a pageant to him, for he is blessed with the imagination of the novelist. If there are dull moments he contrives to conceal them. The mere fact that there are gathered upon the field men of different nationalities, temperaments and types is sufficient for this craftsman and colourist. He gives us a picture alive with feeling. Shrewd, kindly American eyes look at our behaviour in the great test.

All the leaders are there, touched off impressively. It is easy to see his admiration for Sir Douglas Haig, now more than ever the British hero. He finds him in his little chateau, extraordinarily calm and removed from everything that could distract him from his task. A wisp of a Union Jack hangs in front of the building; there is no parade or fuss. He is the perfect type of the English officer, at once a great fighter and a quiet country gentleman. He never neglects to keep himself fit.

"It amounts to a talent to have gone through campaigns in India and South Africa and yet always to appear as fresh as if one had never known anything more strenuous than the leisurely life of an English gentleman."

He is as opposed to advertisement as he is to precipitation. Though he represents Oxford in his training, there is something in common between him and Sir William Robertson, if only for the systematic way in which each has studied his profession. You see him comforting General Joffre in that awful moment declaring "We must wait here, if we die for it"—just as if it were a mere question of waiting for dinner. Then he is like Joffre in the order and method of his life—Joffre of whom we have a delightful portrait. He is arm-in-arm with Castelnau, the hero of the defence at Nancy; they are walking slowly towards a wood, whilst a sturdy guard follows them, carrying cushions upon which they will sit. The one is Marshal rather massive, with rheumatism in his legs."

Finally, we like to hear of "Our Glibber":

"Ever sweet-tempered, writing his heart out every night in the human wonder of all he saw, in burning sentences that came crowding to his pencil point, which raced on until he was exhausted, though he always revived at dinner to undertake any controversy on behalf of a better future for the whole human race."

THE ROOKY.

(By Patrick McHugh, Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

That the youth's name was Dick Hirsh has nothing to do with the story. That he was a youth of nineteen, newly out with the latest draft, will explain why Corporal McManus saw fit to take the youth's education in hand. The first lesson was given in a stable of a much shelled house up near the firing line. This was how it happened.

The men, a section of seven, were sitting on the floor, cleaning their rifles by the light of a candle. The newly-out was standing under the roof looking out at the near firing-line and its evening lights through a chink in the tiles.

At this moment somebody lifted the latch and the door of the stable was pushed inwards. A dark form showed in the doorway, then made its way into the circle of light, bearing a number of cups of coffee on a board. It was a stiff, angular woman dressed poorly in hard-worn clothes. She placed the coffee on the floor, and Hirsh could see her unquiet hands had been worn by many a long day's work. Her wrinkled skin was stretched taut over high cheek bones and queer little brown cracks showed round her thin lips.

"Bong soir, Mawmy," said Corporal McManus as he looked at the woman.

"Ah! mon petite soldat; mes enfants," said the woman. "Bon soldat Anglais!"

She brushed back her hair with a lean hand, lifted a cup of coffee and handed it to the Corporal. He caught the cup, drank a sup, then muttered "Tray bong, Mawmy, tray bong."

As he spoke the woman reached forward, caught him round the neck and kissed him. Then she kissed all the others in turn. They endured these tokens of affection with stoical calm.

If they were in England and not in France—but anyhow the women treated them as children. The rooky who watched the performance drew nearer the wall and trusted that he would not be seen. To be kissed by a woman whom he did not know, or by any woman in the presence of his comrades! To his absurd bashfulness the thought was tragic. He crouched against the wall. But Madame Leblanc saw him.

"Mou bon petite soldat," she said and put her arm round his shoulder. He took a step backwards.

"Where the devil are ye goin', ye rooky?" shouted McManus.

"Let the woman kiss you," Hirst, newly out, obeyed the Corporal and received his kiss.

"Why didn't you let her kiss you at once?" McManus asked the youth angrily when the woman made her exit. "You should feel honoured when that woman wanted to press her lips against yours. Man! she's an angel!"

"But I didn't know," said the Rook.

"Course ye didn't know," said McManus. "It's not to be expected that ye would know, being newly out here. Some day maybe ye'll know about half as much as us old sweats know. But there are things that ye'll never know. It'll never come yer way to be shrapnelled and not have a trinch helmet to cap the shrapnel, or to be gassed and not have a respirator to save yer lungs. Ye're a boy that has some book learning, if I can judge be yer comrade. Well, when ye go back to England again and meet yer swell friends, tell them that the greatest honour ever bestowed on ye was a kiss given to ye by a poor old ragged half-crazed Frenchwoman be the name of Mawmy Layblong. As I've said afore, ye should go down on yer knees afore the woman and have a parcel from home."

"But I didn't know," said the Rook.

"There are the reasons that makes us esteem the woman," said the Irishman. "Poor cratur! she has her own troubles as well as two chilid. She got hit with a linter of shell on the head afterwards, and she's now, what she is, a wee bit cracked. She has two chilid, as I've said, and its up to us to see that they never know want. It's not much that the poor woman can make be sellin' sawfee at a penny a bowl. She won't take any charity money from us, so, whenever we're goin' up to the trinch, we make a point of havin' a lot of things on that we cannot carry in our packs, such as bread and butter and cheese and bally beef. And remember, me boy, that if yer's ever in this village and have a parcel from home, a good part of the contents are, be the right of daceancy, the property of Mawmy Layblong."

"And keep in mind what I'm after tellin' ye, me boy," said McManus. "Ye've had a great honour bestowed on ye to-night, so thry and live up to it. Take an example from Mawmy Layblong and after her from us, and when ye'll be a glorious soldier wid no ind o'decorashun and ribbuds, ye'll be a man, a sincere

EMPIRE DAY.

The King Acknowledges Hongkong Club Message.

Statute of Limitations Pleaded.

At the Summary Court this morning before the Presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts), a claim was brought by Chong Fo, trading as the Tim Shing firm, of 6, San Sai Street, Tai Ping Shan, fishmonger, against a junk-master named Chan Yau, owner of junk 61, for \$187.99, being of payments made by him to the defendant for the supply of fish, which the defendant had failed to deliver.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. R. Haywood for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner explained that plaintiff was a middle man and bought fish from junk people and sold it to shops and the market stall-holders. It was customary for men of his class to make payments to the junk people for fish to be supplied, because the junk people wanted considerable advances before they would supply fish, especially towards the end of the year; otherwise they would not undertake to supply it. Plaintiff had dealt with defendant for about ten years, and the money now claimed was paid about three years ago.

Books had been supplied showing the amount of money paid for which fish had not been delivered, and the amount now claimed was the balance owing.

The defence was based on the Statute of Limitations, it being contended that the debt was more than three years old, and had never been acknowledged.

Judgment was given for plaintiff, with costs.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

To be Married to Lady Irene Denison.

Society is keenly interested in the engagement announced recently of Captain his Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Lady Irene Frances Ades Denison, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough.

Prince Alexander Albert, who is in his 31st year, is the eldest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, one of Queen Victoria's daughters, whose younger son, Prince Maurice, was killed in the early days of the war. His regiment is the Grenadier Guards, and he has seen service during the present war in Egypt and in France. Lady Irene Denison is the only daughter of a family which has frequently entertained royalty and until a few months ago was Lady-in-Waiting to the late Duchess of Connaught, with whose daughter in law, Princess Arthur of Connaught, she is on terms of intimacy.

Lady Irene Denison, who is 27 years of age, is not unknown to the musical loving public. She composed the music of a song, "In some good hour," which achieved considerable popularity last year, and she made her debut as a composer with a march, "A Cavalry Ride," which was performed for the first time at the Spa, Scarborough.

Late Queen's College Boy. The Yellow Dragon, the organ of Queen's College, referring to the late Corporal Cyril Hance, 19th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces, killed in action in France on February 28 last, has the following:

"Cyril Hance entered Q. C. in Class 'A' on September 11th, 1890 at the age of 11, and left in 1893 when in Class 'L'. His father for many years was British Consul General in Canton where he died some years ago. Cyril went to Australia, and at the beginning of the war volunteered for the front. His younger brother, Julian, also an O. Q. C., is now the representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swaine in Swatow. To him, to his sister-in-law G. A. Woodcock, formerly of Scarborough, and one sincere

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

## With a Personal Reference.

Synthetic Rubber: The latest synthetic rubber proposition has been launched in Tacoma, Washington, by Mr. Morton Gregory, who proposes to produce rubber from Pegeat Sound products. Mr. Gregory who has been experimenting for several years, claims that the feasibility of his process has been demonstrated in a number of laboratories during the past year. He has leased 3,800 square feet of a municipal dock property on which to conduct his operations. It is stated that the project has been adequately funded by eastern capital.

Wheat Prices in other Wars. In the course of an interesting comparative statement on wheat prices in the present and in other wars, an American contemporary to hand says that wheat for immediate delivery sold in Chicago this week—(first week in May)—at \$3.17 a bushel, price never exceeded in the open market of this country. This price compared with a record price previous to the present war of \$2.16 reached shortly after the Civil War, that price being reached in October of 1867. During the Civil War the high record price was \$1.93, reached in July, of 1864. During the Crimean war, in 1855, when Russia was fighting England and France and sending them none of its grain, wheat sold at \$2.50 per bushel in New York. High as these prices seem, they are still far below the figures reached in the Liverpool market at the time of the Crimean War, and during the Napoleonic Wars. During the second year of the Crimean War, the Liverpool price for wheat averaged \$2.34 per bushel, and its high mark was below the present New York price. But during the Napoleonic Wars, wheat reached its highest price of modern times, and possibly the highest in all history. It had become very dear in 1807 and 1809, when Napoleon's "Berlin decree" forbade all exports from France, Holland, or Germany to England. Even then, however, England had America and Russia to rely upon. But, following our own "Non-Intercourse Act" of 1807, the United States itself went to war with England in 1812 and Napoleon invaded Russia. On top of that, both the English and Continental harvest ran very short. In that year, the average Liverpool price of wheat was \$3.95 per bushel, and once in the year it reached \$4.25.

America's "War Food" Export. The question of England's ability to bring food from abroad to her people, across the submarine zone, and the question of how much foodstuff this country was likely to produce this year, have (says the New York Evening Post) obscured the third question, how much we are sending to Europe now, as compared with the corresponding period in other years. Somewhat belated, the Government's detailed figures of agricultural exports from the United States in March were published this week. They were interesting. Of wheat, we exported 7,800,000 bushels, as against 17,200,000 in March, 1916, and exports of flour decreased nearly 500,000 bushels, or about 33 per cent. This would seem formidable; yet the month's wheat exports, although so much smaller than in 1916 or 1915, were nevertheless the largest in quantity ever shipped during May, in any year before the war, with the single exception of 1902. Meantime our export of corn, the crop of which was fairly large last year, rose in March to 10,800,000 bushels, as against 4,800,000 in 1916. They were very much the largest in ten years. The month's export of bacon increased 25,800,000 pounds over 1916 or 37 per cent; of beef in its various forms, the increase was 10,800,000 pounds or 62 per cent. This is a pretty handsome showing, so near the end of an unsatisfactory agricultural season. The two offsetting considerations to it are, first the question how much is left in the home reserve, and second, how much of the exports were destroyed by the German submarines.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of fancy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, is sure to tempt you.

## THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

## With a Personal Reference.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk MacEachie at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus as Lord, and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake."—2 Cor. 4/5.

"Not ourselves" is a good text when it falls to a minister to speak in a more personal strain than ordinarily, as is my case this morning. It implies that whatever may be personal is not merely so but wholly secondary to larger considerations. The Apostle Paul is an example to all us ministers in this respect, a man with a personality of rare mark, but making it his glory to be wholly secondary to his Master. Servants of the truth, agents of another, is what we ministers are. Not that we cease to be ourselves. An agent is not a mere instrument, but one who, though he acts for another, acts responsibly.

We preachers are assumed by many people to hide or shelter behind the traditions of the Church, or the letter of the Bible, or the standards of a denomination. Now or again one of us runs amok, and then a cry is heard that here at last is a man who has the courage of his convictions. The so-called courage of conviction may be little more than the audacity of conceit but anyway it is rather hard if your ministers are to be credited with conviction only when these happen to run up against other convictions in somewhat aggressive style. Still the demand for personal sincerity is absolutely right, whatever its occasional extravagance. We are not to preach ourselves, it is true, but we have no right to conceal our real thoughts or to command to others as true anything which has not laid hold as truth upon our own minds and hearts.

Our preaching ought to be our own—I don't simply mean free from literary plagiarism, though that is important, but in the sense that it embodies Christian truth as we ourselves have apprehended it and seen it in operation in the world. On the rare and prized occasion when I can be a hearer and not the preacher, I feel defrauded if many quotations are forthcoming in the sermon. I do not want to be told what the Archbishop of somewhere said, or a Professor of something wrote, or how the Poet Laureate expressed the idea. What helps me is the truth as it has passed through the preacher's own thinking and experience—not a string of personal anecdotes, of course, but preaching which is essentially a testimony.

Thirty two years ago to-day, or possibly last Sunday, I preached my first sermon. It was in a tiny chapel in a village among the apple orchards between Torquay and Newton Abbot in South Devon. I learnt it by heart—the first and only time—and got through well enough for the needed recommendation for College training. I've been trying to learn to preach ever since; have made some ghastly failures, and still see the ideal remote as ever. But from that day to this I have preached nothing which has not been verified to myself. So much as that at any rate is within one's power, and it is due to the truth, to oneself, and to one's congregation.

I won't wax reminiscent over those thirty-two years, six of them at College, two in an apprenticeship, the rest in sole pastorate. They have brought me many lessons, which I could wish had been better learnt, and certain change of view.

But they have only brought confirmation of the convictions expressed in the text of the first sermon I preached in this Union Church—that the gospel of Christ is the power of God through faith unto salvation, and that under its wide wing Jew or Greek and all the tribes of men have their intended portion and will find their only mutual reconciliation.

The preacher then proceeded to refer to the invitation given him to enter upon further period of service in Hongkong, and said:—

The decision has not been quite easy to arrive at in some ways, but in the end it has seemed plain that there is only one course open to me, which is to accede to your wishes, and endeavour to do my best; if life and strength be granted, to carry on a work which it would seem God has been pleased to bless. The representations made to me are such as to touch me very deeply. No minister could but feel honoured, and also humbled, by them. I rejoice in the place you have given me in your good regard, and also in the goodwill shown me beyond the circle of our congregation, and I feel I could assign no sufficient reason for going when, in these circumstances, you wish me to stay. I am far from thinking myself indispensable here for elsewhere, but I can hardly take it upon me to set aside the judgment of our responsible office-bearers that the Church would suffer from a change at present. Perhaps this sounds rather a reluctant response to so cordial and earnest an invitation as that with which you have honoured me. That would be an ill requital, and, believe me, it is not so.

Only my mind did need a little making up, particularly in a time like the present, when the call of the Homeland for help of every kind rings in every true citizen's heart. The purport of other resolutions is indicated in the following summaries:

The Admiralty to work out, immediately after the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire.

In the interests of the Empire's safety, prompt consideration and concerted action should be given to (1) the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation (2) control of natural resources within the Empire, (3) economical utilisation of such natural resources through processes of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The development of Imperial resources on the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts.

amongst them. Well, if it be true that it takes all sort of people to make a world there may be a place somewhere for the man who thinks little of his neighbours. But the very last place for him is in the ministry of Jesus Christ.

No man can help his neighbour unless he respects him and hopes for him, and not in a Pharisaic or patronising way but a genuine and brotherly one.

This Hongkong is a curious place in some ways, and begets its own peculiarities, and being small its peculiarities are forced to the front so that we become more conscious of our mutual weaknesses than would be the case in a larger radius. It is easy to point these out and pour contempt upon them, but if I ever deteriorate into thinking of my neighbours chiefly as a poor lot I hope I shall have the grace to seek some other vocation. Hongkong may be this or it may be that, it will always be dear to many of us, and through this Church I am proud to serve it.

This Union Church affords an opportunity equal to the best any man could give it; the more I see of that opportunity the more I hope that our bow may abide in strength.

If I had gifts which I do not possess they would have abundant scope, but such as I have are at your service freely and affectionately, or baptised, a mouthpiece to say a prayer upon proper occasions, a functionary to transact ecclesiastical business. I have the chance to-day to tell you I have had a life-long horror of becoming a professionalised person, and I had much rather you would come to me as a human being. For one thing, I believe I do know something about the human being, and, in the person of my neighbour at any rate, I like him immensely. A very kind correspondent last week suggested that perhaps I might suggest some Hongkong folk a "poor lot," but if so that might be a reason for staying

## EMPIRE RELATIONS.

## A Special Conference Ought to be Summoned.

Among the many resolutions passed unanimously by the Imperial War Conference one of the most important is the following:—

The readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities. Any such readjustment while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation as the several Governments may determine.

The purport of other resolutions is indicated in the following summaries:

The Admiralty to work out, immediately after the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire.

In the interests of the Empire's safety, prompt consideration and concerted action should be given to (1) the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation (2) control of natural resources within the Empire, (3) economical utilisation of such natural resources through processes of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The development of Imperial resources on the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts.

amongst them. Well, if it be true that it takes all sort of people to make a world there may be a place somewhere for the man who thinks little of his neighbours. But the very last place for him is in the ministry of Jesus Christ.

No man can help his neighbour unless he respects him and hopes for him, and not in a Pharisaic or patronising way but a genuine and brotherly one.

This Hongkong is a curious place in some ways, and begets its own peculiarities, and being small its peculiarities are forced to the front so that we become more conscious of our mutual weaknesses than would be the case in a larger radius. It is easy to point these out and pour contempt upon them, but if I ever deteriorate into thinking of my neighbours chiefly as a poor lot I hope I shall have the grace to seek some other vocation. Hongkong may be this or it may be that, it will always be dear to many of us, and through this Church I am proud to serve it.

This Union Church affords an opportunity equal to the best any man could give it; the more I see of that opportunity the more I hope that our bow may abide in strength.

If I had gifts which I do not possess they would have abundant scope, but such as I have are at your service freely and affectionately, or baptised, a mouthpiece to say a prayer upon proper occasions, a functionary to transact ecclesiastical business. I have the chance to-day to tell you I have had a life-long horror of becoming a professionalised person, and I had much rather you would come to me as a human being. For one thing, I believe I do know something about the human being, and, in the person of my neighbour at any rate, I like him immensely. A very kind correspondent last week suggested that perhaps I might suggest some Hongkong folk a "poor lot," but if so that might be a reason for staying

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

## S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$7024.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$840

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions s. \$365

Yangtze s. n. ex 73 \$200

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires n. \$3273

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$86

Steamboats b. \$17.50

Indos (Def.) n. \$108

Indos (Pref.) s. \$10

Shells b. & sa. 107/-

Ferries n. \$914

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$100

Malabons n. \$30

MINING.

Kailans b. \$2.6

Langkats s. t. 16

Raubis n. \$2.45

Trombos n. 26/3

Urals n. 34/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$76

Kowloon Docks sa. \$120 & 120/-

Shai Docks b. t. 90/-

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$89

H. K. Hotels n. \$101

Land Invest. b. \$93

H'pkeys Est. b. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. t. 80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 15/-

Kung Yiks b. t. 14/-

Shai Cottons sa. t. 12/-

Yangtzeopos b. \$5.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents s. \$7.85

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands b. \$7.70

H. K. Electrics sa. \$49

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes b. \$27/-

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. & sa. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to

